(b) Land owners of Dadri, Ghaziabad and Modinagar tehsils in Uttar Pradesh have protested against acquisition of Right of Use (RoU) in their land by IOCL for laying its Dadri—Panipat R-LNG spur pipeline. During the process of hearing of objections, as provided for under the Petroleum Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the villagers have objected to less compensation being paid for acquisition of RoU in land and to the restrictions on land use as stipulated under the Act.

(c) and (d) Under sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Petroleum Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, compensation, payable to the landowner or to any other person whose right of enjoyment in that land has been affected in any manner, is calculated at ten percent of the market value of that land on the date of notification under Section 3 (1). Apart from this, under Section 10 (1) of the Act, compensation is also paid for any damage, loss or injury sustained by any person interested in the said land, including for removal of trees or standing crops, for temporary severance of the land, for injury to any other property, whether movable or immovable, and for injury to the earnings of the person. If the amount of compensation is not acceptable to a person, he could make an application to the District Judge under sub-section (2) and (5) of Section 10 of the Act.

KPMG report on public-private partnership

836. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the recently submitted Report of the global consultancy firm—M/s KPMG on public-private partnership for construction of strategic petroleum products;

(b) if so, how far it would help in the trading of the crude and other petroleum products, and whether this will be cost-effective and time-effective *viz-a-viz the* system already being followed; and

(c) whether adoption of the suggestions as contained in the report will also strategies our efforts while formulating plans for the reserves regarding its exploration, refining, and marketing, etc. and the benefits we intend to arrive at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. KPMG has

found that stock piling models for strategic storage are not typically based on commercial viability. The four public private partnership models suggested by KPMG are based on revenue generated by:

i. high trading gains or

ii. providing a priority access to the Indian spot crude market or

iii. a levy of cess on petroleum products.

As the cost would be eventually borne by domestic refineries/companies and/or passed on to the consumers in some form, none of the suggested models appear feasible or cost effective.

Blocks allotted to ONGC under NELP-VI

837. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has bagged 25 oil and gas blocks under NELP-VI recently;

(b) if so, the investment required for ONGC to properly explore these 25 oil and gas blocks in a systematic and timely manner;

(c) how ONGC will raise these funds for exploration in Indian shores; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to carefully assess the ability of ONGC to do viable exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the sixth round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VI), ONGC has emerged as winner in 24 exploration blocks as operator, whereas ONGC is a consortium partner in another block won by Cairn Energy India Ltd. (as operator). The Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for the awarded blocks have been signed on 2nd March, 2007.

(b) The expected expenditure for committed work in the first phase of exploration in the 24 blocks where ONGC is operator is US $ 577.91 million. In the block PR-OSN-2004/1 where CAIRN is the operator and ONGC holds 35% working interest, the expected expenditure in first phase is US$ 16.303 million (ONGC Share).